FBIS DAILY REPORT

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[Headline No 3]

One way or the other, directly or indirectly, these events and tendencies are linked with the confrontation between the two trends in world politics -- for or against detente. We will not delude ourselves. The enemies of detente have managed to do a great deal. There are more weapons, more fears, worries, and unrest in the world. But there is also more anger, righteous anger I would say, more protest, resoluteness, and will to resist the attack on detente.

A characteristic mark of the times is the appearance of all kinds of plans and programs envisaging a way out of the crisis situation. There are the Trudeau plan, the Brandt proposals, the Palme Commission conclusions, and the six points proposed by the Finnish socialists. Just recently there appeared the proposals of U.S. arms control supporters (G. Smith, P. Warnke, and C. Kaysen/ender).

These plans and proposals contain both debatable and naive notions. They also contain much of what the Soviet Union has long been repeatedly proposing. Moscow is open to all proposals. We are prepared to speak to everybody. We are ready to discuss any proposals which contain even a grain of reason. But you need a minimum of two to come to an understanding. And that is the whole point....

I would very much like 1984 to be a happy and "detente-oriented" year. But, perhaps, it is still too early...Judging by the way Washington is behaving, the crisis of detente will continue. For a long time! Let us discuss that on the eve of 1985.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

UNITED STATES - USSR

BRAZIL CITES "PROPAGANDA" DIRECTED AT W. EUROPE

[2054]1930 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Washington January 31 TASS -- President Reagan of the United States made a television speech from the White House today. He dwelt briefly on questions of Soviet-American relations. Judging by its content the speech was first of all of a propaganda nature. Behind the loquacious rhetoric about adherence to limiting the armaments and love of peace was, in effect, the known position of the United States administration.

As it is noted by political observers in Washington, the speech does not contain any ideas or constructive proposals that would indicate a readiness of the United States to abandon its course of acquiring dominant positions in the world and first of all in the military respect. At the same time the whole speech is permeated by the thesis about the need for the United States to build up its armaments. All this shows that there is no indication of any positive changes in the Reagan administration's approach to the solution of problems of limiting and reducing arms, first of all nuclear ones.

There are many words in the speech about the need to maintain the "Soviet-American dialogue" but then again it is stressed that the United States intends to conduct it from a "position of strength".

Judging by everything the United States administration attaches much propaganda importance to this speech in its desire to dispel the growing concern in the United States itself and in Western Europe over the militaristic outlook pursued by the White House.

Some American observers directly note that the President's speech was intended first of all for Western Europe.

"Nothing Essentially New"

[2053]1927 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] President Reagan today made a speech on American-Soviet relations. The speech, according to observers, contains nothing essentially new; its rewards being the claim that the buildup of American might in recent years has made the world a safer place in which to live.

It was the American desire to win military superiority over the Soviet Union, however, that increased the threat of a nuclear war and disrupted the talks on nuclear arms limitation.

As White House officials admit, one of the principal aims of the President's speech was, in this year of presidential elections, to get rid of the reputation of a warmonger that he has earned in the eyes of the electorate with his militarism. According to a recent opinion poll, 60 percent of the Americans are alarmed by the fact that under his Presidency a war with the Soviet Union has become quite possible. In his speech, President Reagan virtually reaffirmed his administration's commitment to deal with the Soviet Union from a position of strength, a policy seen as bankrupt.

[illegible] 17 Jan 84 A 1 USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. "DISTORTION" "ANTI-SOVIETISM" CHARGED

PM171040 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Kobysev "Commentator's Column": "Unseemly Methods"]

[Text] Not a day goes by without some responsible spokesman for the White House or the U.S. State Department making statements claiming that official Washington is "revising" or "softening" its policy toward the USSR and that it has supposedly adopted the line of an "advocate of dialogue." "The United States," the recent White House statement announced the other day, for instance, "wants to maintain realistic and productive working relations with the USSR."

Such intentions could, of course, only be welcomed, were it not for one "but." This "but" is that prominent U.S. politicians and many organs of mass information are connecting practically with new value that it is a question of a deliberate attempt to mislead the world opinion. THE WASHINGTON POST observed the other day that the changes of this campaign are being considered in the White House and the State Department "as they say at last summit," that is, at the time when the Pentagon started implementing practical steps toward the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Experts keep appealing in the press indicating what it is that distorts official Washington's subterfuges. Thus Israel's HAARETZ correctly states: "The 'dialogue' toward the Soviet Union evident is disguise the intention of meeting requirements of the President as a 'hawk.'"

Then American newspapers are divulging that we are "confronted with the latest propaganda ruses, designed to deceive the public. Then the journalists [Earlier] and Washington [illegible] not that in reality Washington "is now considering several options for further actions aimed at maintaining the pressure on Moscow..." Such efforts, former U.S. Defense Secretary C. Clifford observes, are explained by the fact that contrary to Washington's expectations, "the Russians do not bend or yield to the onslaught of toughness on the U.S. side..."

Alongside attempts at "pressure," Washington politicians are continuing to attack disarmament the USSR's policy. Just one example: As is well known, from March 1983 the USSR introduced and unswervingly observed a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear facilities in the European part of the country. But U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, in his 17 January speech, once again repeated the fabrication that the Soviet Union supposedly continued such deployment "both before the start of the talks [in Geneva] and during the talks." Similar calumnies are repeated nearly every day by [illegible] Weinberger.

Unseemly methods? They will not deceive the peoples. They only illustrate the true value of Washington's verbal assurances of its "love of peace."

RADIO ANALYSIS POLICY "POINTS ON PRESS"

LD181353 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 18 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov:

It will be three years on January 20 when the incumbent American President took his White House post. At present, when three quarters of the presidential term are over, it is more than obvious that the U.S. ruling class failed the test of detente, the test of peaceful co-existence.

The same superpower arrogance is evident in the names Washington has assigned [illegible] other international radio stations — Liberty, Radio Free Europe, and Radio Marti. These false labels, these names borrowed without consulting anyone — or, more precisely, neither — cannot cheat anybody today. It would perhaps be simpler to name Washington's radio stations after their owners, for example CIA or Voice of CIA. At least, then there would not be such confusion in the air.

U.S. BUSINESSMAN DODD MEETS TALBOT IN MOSCOW

Meets With Fatalities, Deaths

PM161807 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports": "Talbot Held"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Trd. Minister V.S. Patolichev has received T. Dodd, without representatives of U.S. business circles, chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the board of the Owens-Illinois Company, and director of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, and had talks with him on trade and economic issues.

On the same day talks were held between T. Dodd and V.S. Sushkov, deputy minister of foreign trade and co-chairman of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council on the Soviet side.

Meeting With Marchuk

LD161751 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 16 TASS — Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technology Guriy Marchuk received today President of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Chairman of the Board of Directors of "Owens Illinois" T. Dodd. They discussed some of the issues of scientific and technological and industrial cooperation.

China

Chou Ling's Visit, Visit to Canada

Speaks to Policy Group

[redacted] Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] New York January 17 TASS -- At the end of his visit to the United States Chou Ling, premier of the Council of State of the People's Republic of China, has spoken at the Foreign Policy Association.

He said in his answers to questions that China and the United States held "identical positions" in relation to Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

At the same time he declared that, in his opinion, Soviet military preparations were not directed against China.

Security U.S.

[redacted] Moscow television service in Russian 1931 GMT 16 Jan 84

[From "The World Today" program; Yuriy Antipov-Mulyavin reports]

[Text] Chinese Premier Chou Ling today completed his visit to the United States; he has left for Canada. Before leaving the United States he visited New York, where he met a number of U.S. politicians. Chou Ling stated that his talks with the Washington administration were useful and reduced the differences between the two countries.

The visit of the Beijing leader opened up a new stage in relations between the United States and China, which is extremely interested in U.S. economic aid, the Japanese paper [illegible] writes today. This stimulated the two countries to leave aside for the moment the unresolved issues of Taiwan, supplies of arms and military technology to China, and to display a pragmatic approach to the normalization of relations which have cooled recently.

Arrives in Canada

[redacted] Moscow TASS in English 2306 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa January 17 TASS -- Chou Ling, premier of the Council of State of the People's Republic of China, has arrived here on an official visit at the invitation of the Canadian Government. He will confer with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and other officials and make a tour of the country.

[redacted] Chou Ling Visit Concluded

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 January carries on its first edition on page 5 a TASS report on the news conference of PRC Premier Chou Ling given in Washington on 16 January. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Visit Continues," has been compared with the TASS English version published in the China section of the 17 January Soviet Union TASS Report, page D 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line one reads in PRAVDA: ... Washington January 17 TASS... (changing date)

III. If Not In

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USIA INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
OFFER

Paragraph two, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...a number of international problems... ...omitting "other")

Paragraph two, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...their international rights..... (changing word)

Paragraph three, line two through line six read in PRAVDA: ...of the PRC replied: We have political differences regarding the situation in the Near East and Central America. I do not believe that there is any need to dwell on them in detail. We do not agree with the invasion of Grenada and, of course, support [he withdrawal of] U.S. troops from that island. We hope that the people.... (rewording)

Paragraph four, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...an expert in "commercial conditions." However, the premier emphasized ...(omitting quotation marks and "however")

SOVIET AIDE

[illegible] TO VISIT DELHI IN FEBRUARY

[illegible] Hong Kong AFP in English 0430 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] New Delhi Jan 11 (AFP) -- Soviet Deputy Minister Marshal Dmitriy [illegible] will make a 7-day visit to India next month at the head of a high powered delegation, United News of India (UNI) reports from Moscow today.

The visit will coincide with the 25th anniversary of the commissioning of India's first public sector steel plant built with Soviet cooperation, UNI said.

The delegation, which will include the deputy prime minister, T. Zhukhlin, and the power industries minister, S. Goldin, will have talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, UNI added.

"Memo" U.S. PROVIDES AIDS TO "AFGHANISTAN" DNA

[illegible] Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Kabul January 14 TASS -- The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reports that the Afghan side has learnt about a "memorandum on the situation in Afghanistan" prepared by the American CIA in September 1983.

The memorandum, BAKHTAR says, points out that the chief aims of the U.S. policy are to destabilize the situation in Afghanistan and the activity of its government, to isolate the government in international relations, as well as to broaden the support for the Afghan counter-revolution. In the pursuit of these aims, according to the CIA memorandum, the United States and its allies implemented a broad programme (with deliberate), propaganda, economic, military and other actions. The memorandum notes the role of Pakistan which, under the programme, is increasing shipments of arms for the Afghan counter-revolution operating in the DRA territory.

A matter of special concern to the U.S. espionage department, according to the memorandum, are the increasingly frequent entrances and exposures of representatives of Western special services operating illegally inside the Afghan territory as members of the counter-revolutionary gangs. The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reminds that in the course of last year alone Afghan authorities proved that Stewart Erskine, a Briton, and Philippe Augustin, a Frenchman, as well as a spy network with links to the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, engaged in subversive activity against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In exposing the CIA's subversive actions against the Democratic Afghanistan, the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY stresses that on instructions from overseas the hostile formations direct their terrorist subversive acts above all to destroy important economic installations, set fire to warehouses, carry out assassinations of party activists and public figures. The memorandum makes it clear that the CIA intends to continue its provocative activity and to fuel tensions in the region. The CIA memorandum is fresh proof of Washington's gross interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, BAKHTAR says in conclusion.

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
CONTRACT #111-C-PACIFIC

"Our country's people have lived through tremendous hardship as a result of the wars unleashed in Indochina. That is why we advocate stability and peace in our region," Hun Sen, vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and PRK foreign minister said, receiving an ASPO delegation including the author of these lines. "As the principles of socialism strengthen in Indochina, the United States and its accomplices are again trying to fuel a seat of confrontation in Southeast Asia. They are trying here to provoke our neighbours' complicity in a new 'undeclared war' against the three fraternal Indochina states. We are countering this with our appeal to ASEAN members to embark on the path of constructive talks based on mutual respect to achieve an objective that meets the interests of all our peoples -- turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and cooperation..."

The Soviet Union with the other socialist states is consistently and firmly defending the Kampuchean people's cause in the international arena. The Soviet-Kampuchean talks in Moscow in September 1981 noted the unity of views of the CPSU and the KPRP and of both countries in assessing the present situation in the world arena and in their approach toward the solution of urgent national problems.

The long-term program of Soviet-Kampuchean economic cooperation is now being successfully implemented. It provides for helping the PRK create medical treatment institutions and educational establishments, restore a number of industrial enterprises, roads, and bridges, develop agriculture, and create fishing facilities. Our trade ties and cultural contacts are constantly expanding.

May you have a good, peaceful journey into a bright future, fraternal Kampuchea!

"TASS' DENIES ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSION" IN CSSR

AUTHOR: Vienna DIESEI in German 14 Jan 84 p. 3

[Text] A very serious accidental explosion occurred in the CSSR close to the city of Tatran (near Tisic). It a restricted area reserved for Soviet soldiers. It seems that the warhead of a Soviet short-range missile was involved. Thirty Soviet soldiers had been died in this accident.

The mishap took place last 26 Dec. However, news about it reached the West only after months of investigation by opposition circles in the CSSR. A report on 26 Dec in the Tatran area provided the first indications of a possible accident.

Rumors about an accident involving a missile warhead started to spread when the authorities began taking radiation measurements. These warheads are usually not mounted on deployed missiles, but are kept in underground concrete bunkers nearby.

Also according to opposition circles in Prague, the Prague subway network under construction will not serve exclusively for the improvement of public transportation, but will also be used for military and civil defense purposes. According to workers who are employed there and who have been pledged to secrecy, there are shelters and storerooms in the subways and even an emergency hospital near the "Jelinkova" station. Shelters for the party-state leadership are said to be under construction close to another subway section -- the line from the Moldau River to Bratschitz. These shelters will be linked to the shelters already in the rocky hills near the premier's residence.

STRAUSS' 'VISITS' IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

PM161557 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 1, Jan 84 pp 14-15

[Interview with Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi by Mikhail Chernousov in Budapest: "Trial and Initial Policy" -- no date given]

[Text] Question: How would you estimate the co-ordination of the policy of the socialist countries in the present complex international situation?

Answer: Multilateral co-operation among the socialist countries, the steady strengthening of their unity, and co-ordination of their activity on the international arena are of prime importance at all times; they derive from our common ideals, interests and aims and the identity of our social systems. In the present complex and tense situation, co-ordinated action by the socialist countries naturally acquires particular importance. Hence the keen interest evinced worldwide in the frequent meetings of leading representatives of these countries and the joint positions and initiatives worked out at these meetings.

As regards the co-ordinated foreign policy course steered by the socialist countries, it can be briefly defined as joint effort to safeguard peace, to strengthen international security, and to promote mutually beneficial co-operation among states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. All this serves to provide favourable external conditions for the successful building of socialism. In the practical implementation of this course a decisive role is played by the Warsaw Treaty. Witness the highly important documents adopted at the Prague meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in January 1983 and the meeting of party and government leaders of the seven socialist countries held half a year ago in Moscow. The Warsaw Treaty countries resolutely declare against the imperialist policy of confrontation and make it clear that under no circumstances will they allow the existing military balance to be upset, that they will not permit imperialism to gain superiority.

At the same time they have put forward many constructive proposals aimed at preventing confrontation. Since these proposals are well known, instead of enumerating them I would like to underscore what is characteristic of all our peace initiatives -- their fair and honest underlying principles which take duly into account also the legitimate security interests of the other side. Take the principle of equality and equal security and the emphasis on the preservation of the historically conditioned balance of strength at the lowest possible level of armaments. Our agreed initiatives invariably underscore our readiness to negotiate. The socialist countries naturally want substantive negotiations and are opposed to talks not projected at the achievement of agreement but merely at misleading the public and covering up the arms buildup. All these are elements of the agreed policy of the socialist countries.

The Hungarian People's Republic takes part in the implementation of this agreed policy and does everything it can to serve the common cause.

Question: Why in your opinion, is the West not responding to the Warsaw Treaty countries' urgent appeal, calling for mutual renunciation of the use of armed force and for the maintenance of relations of peace between the NATO and Warsaw Treaty states?

Answer: In my opinion the reason is that acceptance of our constructive proposal does not suit in line with the confrontation course now steered by the imperialist circles. It is for this reason that the NATO powers, primarily because of U.S. pressure, do not want to accept our proposal. But since it has found a favorable response on the part of world opinion, they cannot afford openly to turn it down.

The proposal, of great importance in itself, is also evidence of our readiness to continue a serious dialogue. We shall persevere in our efforts to start and extend a dialogue based on this proposal. We want this initiative, which is one of the most important advanced by the socialist countries, to remain on the world agenda.

Question: What would you especially underscore in Yuriy Andropov's November 24 statement?

Answer: The Hungarian Government and public unanimously support that statement. We agree that the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe further aggravates international tension and escalates the arms race, which is a grave burden on all countries and peoples of the world. The responsibility for the situation that has developed rests exclusively with the United States and the all-too-aggressive quarters of NATO which totally ignore the proposals made by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty organization as a whole to facilitate agreement, even though these proposals take into account also the legitimate security interests of the other side. Our government, therefore, considers the Soviet Government's countermeasures aimed at guaranteeing the security of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty countries to be fully justified. We believe that preservation of military parity not only makes for the security of the socialist countries, but also accords with the interests of all humanity, of world peace.

At the same time we welcome the statement made by the Soviet Union that if the United States and its West European allies restore the situation that existed prior to the missile deployment, the Soviet Union will be ready to do likewise. In the situation resulting from the beginning of the deployment of the missiles -- and this is pointed out in Yuriy Andropov's statement -- the socialist countries, including the Hungarian People's Republic, will consistently work to reduce international tension. They stand for disarmament on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security, for preserving parity at the lowest possible level, for normal interstate relations, for lasting peace.

Question: What is your view of the present state of and the outlook for Soviet-Hungarian relations?

[illegible]

[illegible] 27 Jan 84

[illegible]

The commander cited as an example the carrying "over a military base at Tromso" of two Soviet trailers making foreign trade freight shipments between the USSR and Cuba. Replying to questions from representatives of the mass media, Berg was forced to admit that he had no proof of the Soviet transport workers' "spying activities" and that he had given that instance merely for "illustration."

Of course, there is and can be no proof, for there is no established activity going on. But this does not stop the Norwegian general. He maintained equally groundlessly that Soviet ships transiting Norwegian territorial waters, emergency calls at Norwegian ports by Soviet ships, and even the purchasing of fish from Norway by trawlers or Soviet refrigerator ships in Norway's internal waters are used for the "illegal gathering of information."

However, if we take the bottom line, conclusions that give little comfort arise from this whole affair. What we have here is a desperate attempt to justify, by hook or by crook, the recklessness and danger of the American adventurers' plans and actions. All this is being undertaken with a view to forcing Norwegian public opinion, usually distrustful and hostility toward the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy, and pushing the Norwegians into being a little more compliant with regard to Washington's nuclear militarization. At the same time an attempt is being made with the help of provocative actions to undermine good-neighborly Soviet-Norwegian cooperation in the economic sphere and to limit and, as far as possible, reduce to naught the traditional forms of peaceful cooperation among states at sea, which is exercised in accordance with universally recognized norms of international law.

[illegible] POLITICIAN URGES DEFLATMENT DELAY

[illegible] Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] The Hague January 27 TASS -- A leading Dutch politician has called on NATO to review its decision to station new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and promote a new arms control in the area. Joop de Boer, defense spokesman in parliament for the Christian Democratic Appeal Party which is a senior partner in the government coalition, said that the Netherlands should defer a decision on whether to site American cruise missiles on its territory.

[illegible] EDITORIAL ON AUSTRIAN CP CONGRESS

Congress Opens 13 Jan

[illegible] Moscow TASS in English 0608 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Vienna January 27 TASS -- A regular 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of Austria has opened here today. Over 400 delegates to the congress who assembled at Kongresshaus, one of the largest halls of the Austrian capital, are to sum up the results of the party's activity over the three years that have passed since the 22d Congress of the Communist Party of Austria, discuss the future tasks, and elect the new composition of the party's guiding bodies.

Franz Muri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, has made a report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria.

The Congress will be at work till January 31.

[illegible] (7 Jan 85) 2-A [illegible] AUSTRIA (USSR)

Delivering a report on the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria [illegible] Muhri said that having discarded the principle of peaceful coexistence the United States had violated all arrangements reached at the conference in Helsinki. Instead of concentrating a policy of detente, Washington escalated the course of the aggravation of tension. The policy of widening international economic cooperation was replaced with the policy of economic sanctions. In violation of the principle of refraining from the threat or use of force as a means of settling disputes registered in the Helsinki accords, Reagan proclaimed the United States "right" to use military force to achieve its aims. The right of every state to freely choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural system was replaced with so-called "Pentagon's paper" signed by U.S. defense secretary and proclaiming as the aim of the United States military efforts "destruction of socialism as a socio-political system," Muhri went on.

Full of class hatred for socialism these forces adhere to an adventuristic concept according to which having achieved superiority in armaments it is possible to start and win a war against the Soviet Union, the speaker went on. This aim is served by a huge [illegible] military budget of the United States under which vast funds are allocated for expanding the strike force to outer space. This purpose is served also by the commercial settlement to Congress of "Pershing II's" and cruise missiles, nuclear weapons meant for dealing a first strike at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In order to wage a non-nuclear struggle for peace it is very important to realize that the U.S. course of the preparation and unleashing of nuclear war is directed not only against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It represents a threat to the existence of all European peoples and entire mankind. It is precisely this course that [illegible] is pursuing man's fundamental right, the right to live, Franz Muhri noted.

The actions of the U.S. imperialism and the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration are directed not only against peace but also against the struggle of peoples for national and social liberation. Evidence of this is the armed intervention against Grenada, the unrelenting military threat to Nicaragua. The same is shown also by the United States' role in the Middle East where together with the Israeli aggressors, the United States is actually waging an undeclared war. In setting [illegible] people one against another, in subjecting the long-suffering Palestinian people to cruel persecution.

For the present international situation, the speaker said, is characterized also by the ever more vigorous struggle for peace waged by the progressive forces of the world. This struggle is conducted most intensively in Europe and the United States. The biggest nationwide manifestation in post-war time against the threat of nuclear death, for universal disarmament was held in Vienna on October 22, 1983. More than 250 thousand citizens were placed under the list appeal urging the Austrian government to declare clearly and resolutely against the deployment of "Pershing II's" and cruise missiles in Western Europe for Europe [as received] free from nuclear weapons. Or neutrality will save us from the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons, he said.

The speaker said that an important task of the Austrian Communists is to explain convincingly the fact that despite the aggravation of military threat, there still remains the opportunity to prevent the unleashing of a third world war. This is possible thanks to the fact that the Soviet Union and other socialist states in their relations and their consistent peaceful policy are creating more favorable international conditions for the struggle of peoples for peace, freedom and social progress, he said.

Dwelling on domestic problems, the speaker pointed out that Austria, just as other capitalist countries, is living through serious economic difficulties.

Questions of developing Soviet-Austrian relations were discussed at the meeting which was held at the request of Erwin Lanc. The CPSU ambassador to Austria Mikhail Yefremov was present at the conversation which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Later in the day the CPSU delegation left for Linz. At the Vienna airport it was seen off by the Chairman of the CPA Franz Muhri and other leaders.

Congress Adopts Resolutions

[Article] Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Vienna January 17 TASS -- The Communist Party of Austria ended its 31st congress here today after adopting a number of final resolutions.

One of them, headed "To Uphold Peace, To Protect Life", strongly condemns the started deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missile systems in Western Europe and expresses support for the proposals of the USSR and other socialist countries that are aimed at curbing the arms race launched by American imperialists.

The congress also passed a resolution of solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which are struggling for their national independence, democracy and progress, and appeal for combatting all manifestations of right-wing extremism in Austria, and a resolution on internal political problems.

It also endorsed a document defining the organizational principles of the party's work in the next two years. The congress also elected the party's leading bodies, re-electing Franz Muhri as the party's Chairman.

Ligachev Hosts Austrian Group

[Article] Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0121 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jan (TASS) -- Yegor Nikolay Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the delegation led by him at the 31st congress of the Austrian Communist Party, returned to Moscow from Vienna. At the airport the delegation was met by Yegor Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee.

New Spanish CP Holds Congress in Unity

Meets in Iowa Base Group

[Article] Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Madrid January 16 TASS -- The constituent congress of a new Communist Party of Spain -- the congress of unity among communists has opened here. It was convened by an organizational commission representing a number of political organizations and movements which stand on the positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The congress is being attended by some 1,000 delegates from provinces and historical regions of Spain, including Madrid, Catalonia, Valencia, and the Basque country and others.

The agenda provides for discussing a report drawn up by a national commission of unity among communists, adopting political theses and the rules of the party, and electing its leading bodies.

The Congress elected a Central Committee and Auditing and Party Control Commission. A plenary meeting of the Central Committee elected L. Zaikagn, a prominent leader of the communist and working-class movement of Spain, the party's general secretary.

SPANISH CABINET MINISTER MAKING VISITS MOSCOW

Arrives in Moscow on Jan

XXX/545/21 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 16 TASS -- Javier Moscoso, minister of the state administration of Spain, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

Received by Arbatov

XXX/545/22 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 16 TASS -- First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov today received Minister of the state administration of Spain Javier Moscoso. They had a friendly talk on questions of further development of Soviet-Spanish relations. Questions of Soviet experience in the development of state institutions were touched upon.

Meets Yuzhakov

XXX/545/23 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 16 TASS -- Javier Moscoso, a minister in Spain's state administration, in the USSR at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, today had a conversation at the Institute of State and Law under the USSR Academy of Sciences. This major scientific centre, conducting research into a broad range of international legal issues, coordinates the activity of juridical research and educational institutions of the country.

The minister heard information about the legal status and inter-relationship between legislative and executive bodies, about the structure of Soviet state administration and about the legal status of functionaries of the Soviet state apparatus.

Javier Moscoso told a TASS correspondent: "The meetings in Moscow, with the Russian Federation's Foreign Affairs Minister Vladimir Yuzhakov yesterday, and at the Institute of State and Law today, have left very good impressions. I want to stress that they were frank and concerned a broad range of topics without any restrictions."

"The conversation at the Institute of State and Law was of exceptional interest for me as a Minister."

The visitor noted the sympathy felt in Moscow for the Spanish representatives. "The hospitality of the Russian people," he said, "is well known and enjoys a well-deserved fame."

[illegible] 17 Jan 84 [illegible] USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
ARTICLE DIGEST

USSR PIPELINE INSTIGATED BY PRO-PEACE MOVERS

Built in 'Record Time'

LD151154 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Chevreuille (Moselle Department, France) January 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Ratnev reports: The official opening ceremony of the Siberia-France gas pipeline was held on the French-West German border here today. The first cubic metres of Siberian gas, after covering more than 3,000 kilometers through the pipeline that begins in Urengoy, reached the control and measuring station of the French company "Gaz de France" here on January 2, 1984. From here the Siberian gas went through the national network to homes in French towns and villages and to industrial enterprises.

The exciting moment of the lighting of a gas torch in Chevreuille in the presence of the management of the "Gaz de France" company and the USSR Trade representative in France K. Sokolov became a symbol of the successful entry into service of the world's longest gas pipeline. The construction of this gas pipeline, as the French press notes, was accomplished within a record time.

'Reassuring Results' Hailed

LD161341 TASS in English 1311 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 16 TASS -- "France will received the first 1,000 million cubic metres of Siberian gas as early as this year," TASS correspondent Ivan Ivanchenko said today in a dispatch from Strasbourg about a ceremony which had been held to inaugurate the gas pipeline from western Siberia to France.

"This is only the beginning," he added. "The agreement covers a quarter of a century, a period running up to 2009. There were certain difficulties encountered in its fulfillment at the initial stage. Washington clamped down an embargo on the supply for the Soviet gas main of equipment and materials manufactured not only in the United States but also in other countries under American licenses."

"In reply to the discriminatory measures of the U.S. administration which attempted to frustrate the 'contract of the century' by way of 'sanctions', Soviet workers declared their determination to put the gas pipeline into operation ahead of schedule. They proved that the powerful potential of their country and the patriotism of the Soviet people made it possible to build the line without overseas machinery. Home-made 52-ton pipe-layers, for example, successfully replaced American ones. Home-flow-meters, for example, successfully replaced American ones. Gas pipeline sections were completed ahead of schedule. The 'sanctions' finally flopped. Washington had to call them off."

"I recall in this connection," Ivanchenko said, "a conversation with Dean Galbraith, U.S. ambassador to France, which took place when the American side insisted the gas pipeline agreement was at its height. We spoke in his usual, 'old-time,' no-nonsense way, a la Reagan. 'Dean is too engaged in [illegible] the gas main,' the American representative said, 'this will require an enormous effort, and you won't be able to make it on time.' But We [illegible] did [illegible], and Siberian gas arrived yesterday on schedule. I heard a kind of 'close-up' on this story from Pierre Guerin, head of the External Relations Department of the company 'Gaz de France', who told me it at the pipeline-inaugurating ceremony.

[illegible] 27 Jan 84 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jan -- According to reports reaching here, the speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, addressing a group of religious leaders responsible for enforcing ideological control over the country's Air Force, has made crude attacks on the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. The statement leaves not a shadow of doubt that certain circles in Iran are blatantly encouraging the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble to undertake new sordid raids in the CDA and are seeking to start war to undermine and wreck the progressive achievements accomplished of the April revolution. As can be seen, these circles would like Afghanistan to return to the dark times of feudalism, backwardness, and poverty, and for the country to be drawn into the sphere of influence of imperialist and reactionary forces. It is no accident that the ringleaders of numerous hostile gangs, who enjoy the patronage and support of the Iranian authorities, have built themselves a nest on the territory of Iran.

As for the attacks on the Soviet military contingent, some Iranian leaders, judging by everything, refuse to face the fact that it was introduced into Democratic Afghanistan at the request of the legitimate government of that country in full accordance with the treaty on friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation between the USSR and the DRA and with the provisions of the UN Charter. It is inconceivable to circumvent to the Government of Afghanistan that this contingent will be there as long as there is a reliable guarantee of the cessation of all kinds of external subversive interference in the internal affairs of this sovereign state has been ensured.

Also worthy of attention is the fact that, in resorting to insulting attacks on the Soviet troops, the Iranian leader is inflicting blatant harm on the spirit of cooperation and good-neighborliness which must define the nature of Soviet-Iranian relations. It is also obvious that its anti-Soviet attacks in some right-wing Iranian figures cannot fail to have a negative impact on those business circles still not satisfied with an within the framework of relations between the neighboring countries.

[illegible] "Escalation" of Arms Supply

[Article] Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Beirut, January 27 TASS -- The U.S. Marines who make the core of the so-called "multinational force" today, committed a new act of aggression against the Lebanese people. Using tanks, rockets, howitzers and other large weapons, that subjected to massive bombardment densely populated quarters of Beirut. It is not for the first time that American interventionist troops, which entered Lebanon on invitation, could not treat Lebanese towns and villages, using death and destruction.

Shelling by U.S. Ships

[Article] Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Beirut, January 27 TASS -- U.S. ships stationed off the Lebanese coast today shelled the positions of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon in the south part of Beirut. At the same time U.S. Marines participating in the so-called multinational force opened heavy artillery fire at the suburbs of the Lebanese capital. Many residential areas were badly damaged.

Abu al-'Iz al-Hariri, [illegible] of [illegible] as received] National Progressive Unionist Party (NPUP) deputy, prominent Egyptian political figure, has taken his constitutional oath during the parliamentary session held here. During the recent parliamentary by-election in Alexandria, he beat his competitor from the ruling National Democratic Party.

Let me recall that NPUP was removed from Egypt's People's Assembly in (1979), during As-Sadat's rule. On the basis of fabricated accusations, Al-Hariri was also removed from the Parliament at that time. He was elected deputy for the first time way back in 1976. Later on, when As-Sadat's repressions were in full swing, he was thrown behind bars.

In the view of observers, Al-Hariri's victory at the recent parliamentary by-elections bears witness, first and foremost, to the growth of authority of the National Progressive Unionist Party of Egypt. This party is firmly opposed to the separatist Camp David agreements and favors an anti-imperialist course as a policy to be pursued by Egypt, so as to safeguard the country's national interests.

The elections held in Alexandria were also, in essence, a trial of strength on the eve of the universal elections to Egypt's People's Assembly, scheduled to take place in May this year.

ACCESS OF CASABLANCA STATES' CONFERENCY NOTED

[2154]GMT Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Rabat January 14 TASS — The fourth meeting of the heads of state and government of the member countries of the Islamic Conference Organization opened in Casablanca today. Items on the agenda include the situation in the Middle East in the light of Israel's unceasing aggression which is being carried out with an active assistance of U.S. imperialism, the Palestinian problem, the Israeli invaders' crimes in the occupied Arab territories, the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, and the situation in the south of the African continent. The participants in the meeting will also discuss matters aimed at developing economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between Muslim countries, and other problems.

PLO OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

[2014]GMT Kuwait KUNA in English 1203 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, Jan 14 (KUNA) — Member of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Executive Committee Muhammad 'Abbas Abu Mazin arrived here Friday night, it was reported Saturday.

Abu Mazin will hold official talks on Arab situation and the Lebanese crisis following the departure of Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat and his fighting men from Lebanon last month.

Abu Mazin is expected to be carrying a message from the PLO leader 'Arafat to Soviet President Yuri Andropov on the latest developments in Fatah organization and results of meetings held recently in Tunisia.

ARGENTINA'S ALFONSIN CITED ON REGIONAL POLICIES

PA111907 Mexico CITEFAX in Spanish 11 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Argentina: President's Press Conference"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jan -- Argentina is prepared to do everything in its power to ease international tension and liquidate the arms race, which is placing mankind on the brink of nuclear catastrophe, President Raul Alfonsin of the Republic of Argentina declared at a press conference here.

Concerning the situation in Latin America, he pointed to the need to support the countries which are struggling for the right to self-determination and are seeking to consolidate true democracy.

The head of state confirmed Argentina's stand on the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. Our country's people, he pointed out, will seek to ensure that the Republic regains sovereignty over those islands by means of negotiation and within the framework of the appropriate UN resolutions. At the same time R. Alfonsin voiced alarm at Britain's desire to turn the Malvinas into a NATO military base.

In conclusion the Argentine president emphasized the government's determination to fully restore the constitutional rights liquidated by the country's former military regime.

NICARAGUAN STATEMENT ON ARMED HELICOPTER CITED

LD121020 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Managua January 11 TASS -- The Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Ministry has issued a statement saying that units of the Sandinista People's Army have for several days been engaged in fierce fighting with counter-revolutionaries who intruded inside the Republic's territory in the northern department of Nueva Segovia. About 400 bandits, the statement says, tried to seize several positions in the department with direct backing from the Honduran Armed Forces that supplied them with munitions. Foreign military planes and helicopters flew along the border on 17 occasions, violating the Republic's airspace.

One of the intruder helicopters flew above several villages and military facilities in the Nicaraguan frontier zone. Units of the Sandinista People's Army opened fire on it. The helicopter started maneuvering, lost altitude and landed on Honduran territory 200 meters from the border with Nicaragua, the statement says.

According to the Pentagon, the intruder helicopter belonged to the units of the American Armed Forces that are taking involved in the large-scale exercises code-named Big Pine II, under way on Honduran territory since August last year.

NICARAGUA U.S. HELICOPTER SAID AIDING SOMOZA CAMPS

LD111951 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] San José January 11 TASS -- The helicopter of the U.S. Air Force, which invaded Nicaragua's air space and was knocked down there, had been, in all appearances, coordinating the actions by Somozaite gangs in the Nicaraguan territory, a correspondent of the TASS Nicaraguan Agency was told in interview by retired lieutenant-colonel of the U.S. Air Force John Buchanan.

III. If Can Be

Answer: Party worker as always, I stress once again, I criticize [illegible] and not an economic manager or an administrator. We must translate the party's policy into reality by means of the skillful selection, placement, and education of cadres. Whether in our midst, unfortunately, party committees frequently supplant soviet and economic organs, assume functions which are not theirs, and frequently deal with matters which are the official duty of the appropriate services and departments. Instead of directing and monitoring work, certain party chiefs and secretaries cram to the party rostrum attempt to solve day-to-day economic questions themselves. And the results are clear, as was rightly noted at the conference, is not only that soviet party personnel who are up to their necks in day-to-day matters, so to speak, do not find the necessary time to resolve important long-term questions, but at the same time they also stifle the initiative and independence of economic managers and specialists. As a result the latter get used to the idea that they can work without effort, without relying on their element, and can shirk responsibility. This is especially regrettable in conditions of the establishment of the new management organs in the countryside.

The conference delegates demanded resolutely that our organizational and mass political work with people be rid of the blind faith in the magic power of paper and excessive passion for meetings. It is necessary to serve the living work of leadership of the economy and the education of people not at the narrow confines of paperwork and the nonessential alliance of office walls and into the mainstream of the people's life, to link it organically with the vital tasks of the party and the country and people's current concrete needs -- this is the essence of improving the work style of all party committees after the experts and elections that have taken place. Direct contact with people, thorough knowledge of their real life and sentiments, the ability to inspire the people to great deeds -- this is what great tasks demanded from party members. And this is what the CPSU Central Committee is summoning us to now.

CRIMEA OPENS NEW UNIVERSITY SCIENCE LIBRARY

PM111151 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 83 pp 1, 2

[By Nataliakhov report: "Working for the Sake of People"]

[Excerpt] An enormous educational complex whereas the new quarters in the southwest of the capital. Its masters -- lecturers and students of the Simferopol faculties of the Patrice Lumumba People's Friendship University -- have at their disposal new laboratories, lecture halls, and a spacious canteen. Yesterday's opening of the science library was the final stage in the commissioning of the new complex.

Inviting the university collectives as guests at the ceremony were V.I. Grishko, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; V.F. Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; I.N. Tonkonogov and A.T. Bogomaz, secretaries of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, V.I. Kolesnikov, chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department; leaders of the construction organizations that participated in building the complex; and representatives of the public from Perchanovskiy Rayon.

The guests viewed the science library, and visited its stacks and reading rooms, where all conditions for fruitful work and the study of scientific, technical, and socio-political literature have been created.

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[illegible] 27 Jan 84 P 14 USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

LIPETSK [REGION ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY]

[Editor: Moscow] Central Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] A Lipetsk CPSU plenum was held today. It considered an organizational matter. The plenum released Comrade Taylov from his duties as first secretary of the CPSU obkom in connection with his retirement on pension. Comrade [illegible], who has been working as second secretary of Lipetsk CPSU obkom, was elected as first secretary of Lipetsk obkom. Comrade Taylov, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's Department of Organizational Party Work, took part in the plenum's work.

[UKRAINIAN OFFICIALS] NEW DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

[Editor: Moscow] Central International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow 26 Jan [TASS] -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Boris Shcherbina has been appointed deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He has been relieved from his duties as minister of construction of enterprises of the oil and gas industry of the USSR.

Boris Shcherbina, born in 1919, is a Ukrainian. He graduated from the Kharkov Institute of Railway Transport Engineers. He started working in 1941 as a railway engineer. Since 1944, he has been engaged in party and administrative work. He was secretary of the Kharkov town committee of the party. From 1951 to 1961, he worked as secretary and second secretary of the Kharkov Oblast committee of the CPSU, and from 1961 to 1971 as first secretary of the Tyumen Oblast committee of the party. Since December 1971, he has been minister of construction of enterprises of the oil and gas industry of the USSR. He is a deputy to the 10th, 11th, and 12th congresses of the CPSU. He was elected candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee. He is a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

[SOVIET CHAIRMAN CONGRATULATES VIETNAMESE LIBERATION] MITTERAND

[Editor: Moscow] Central International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade A.K. Lukyanets of the duties of Ukrainian minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises in connection with his retirement.

[Ukrainian Appointment]

[Editor: Moscow] Central International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed to reported Comrade Boris [illegible] Ukrainian minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises.

N. Tarchenko, chairman, and N. Pidmogilnyy, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev [date illegible] January 1984.

It is not forgotten, for example, that it is Helsinki that has been selected as the place where these leaflets are being printed and from where they are being circulated. By sending anti-Soviet printed matter into our country from foreign territory, the adversary hopes to cast a shadow on the good-neighborly relationship between the USSR and Finland, which are a model of relations between states with different political systems and which, for this reason, irritate the ill-wishers in the Stockholm conference like an onion.

In the meantime, with the international situation under control to a serious, the issue of the Soviet initial economic principles importance. After the publication of Yuriy Andropov's [illegible] report, which has revealed the truly inhuman essence of U.S. policy before the whole world, the Americans will clearly have to take the initiative in Stockholm.

It is known, however, that the best defense is attack, and so there in Washington are now busy manufacturing, one after another, fabrications that smear the Soviet Union.

All manner of "documents" like the OLS leaflet that distort the historical truth and attempt to [illegible] about the Soviet "occupation" of the Baltic republics and "violations" of human rights there are being written [illegible] the direction of "Democratic Russia" from the U.S.A. and then forwarded to Stockholm. All this is being done, not at all in the interests of the Baltic nations, but contrary to the interests of all mankind. The aim is to hinder the work of the Stockholm conference and trip up in it the discussion of issues that are nothing more than stretchers of real's imagination.

The U.S. Administration is known to have established similar precedents in the past. The latest provocation originated among on the editorial boards of the American reports has also been carried out in the same hallmark [illegible] style which combines unbridled recklessness with utter political irresponsibility).

What kind of [illegible] in Europe has it been World War? That continent, which has already twice the battlefield of two world wars, needs peace. One of its permanent prerequisites is detente. It is crystal-clear that any action of anti-socialist nature staged in the course of the Stockholm conference will inevitably jeopardize prospects for good-neighborly relations and cooperation in Europe. This cannot but make sensible, far-sighted politicians who would like to be peaceful and who does not want its children already to be reduced to smouldering radioactive ashes, ponder the [illegible] of such provocations.

PROHIBITORY ACTIVITY [illegible] ARTIST AWARDS

LD111711 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Jan 84

[From the "Vremya" newscast -- announcer-read report]

[Text] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Aleksey Nikolayevich Sheremetyev, chairman of the USSR Committee of People's Control, has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, and presented with the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle gold medal for his great service to the Communist Party and Soviet state, and in connection with his 70th birthday.